Num. CXLV.] THE MAY 2, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1789. [VOL. III.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has sundry PLACES to rent to croppers, &c. immediately, on his fine concerns on the fourth side of the Monongahela, near Pittsburgh; those who may have occasion for places near the river, will please apply in time to the subscriber at his house in Pittsburgh, and know the terms, which shall be moderate.

The subscriber has likewise his Brick Yard to rent, on part of the above land.---- There is some clay raised since last year, with large water ponds, and floors ready made; fire wood and pit-coal may be raised near the works. The rent shall be very moderate, to those that will undertake to carry on the business entirely at their own expence.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 28th day of March, 1789.

JOHN ORMSBY.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 11, 1789.

UPON consideration of the report of the committee to whom was referred the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Westmoreland county, containing complaints of oppressive conduct in the prothonotary of said county,

Resolved, That previous to council going into an investigation of the complaints against the said prothonotary, the complainants be directed to furnish to the board in writing, the particular charges alluded to in their petition, and the evidence they have to adduce in support thereof.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES TRIMBLE,
For Charles Biddle, sec'y.

STRAYED from Mr John Ormsby's place, opposite this town, about two months ago, a light bay HORSE, three years old this spring, strong made, 15 hands high, has no particular mark, large head and feet, long tail, has been chewed bolly at the end by a calf, is a natural trotter; said horse was at Mr. Metzger's still-house about six weeks ago. Whoever can give the subscriber information so that he may get him again, shall receive One Dollar Reward, or Two Dollars if brought to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, paid by

THOMAS GREENOUGH.

April 7, 1789

THE public are hereby informed, that the Trustees of Pittsburgh Academy, have engaged George Welch to act as teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his instructions, at Pittsburgh, on Monday the 13th of April, instant. Those who may wish to have their children instructed in the Learned Languages, English, and the Mathematicks are invited to improve the present opportunity.

R. GALBRAITH, Sec'y.

April 2, 1789.

A N T.

LENT by the subscriber to some persons at present not remembered, a broad axe, drawing knives, augers and [illegible]; he flatters himself that those who have [illegible] above articles in their possession, will immediately bring them home, which will much oblige him, as he is in great need of them at this time.

CHRISTIAN MOWREY.

Pittsburgh, April 24, 1789.

The Famous HORSE

LIBERTY,

WILL cover Mares this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, at the moderate price of seventeen shillings and six-pence the season, which will be received in country produce, and one bushel of oats, each week. For ensuring a colt one guinea. The produce must be delivered by the first of of August.

Liberty, is a bright sorrel, 15 hands high, rising ten years old, has a good carriage, and well gaited. It is unnecessary to mention his pedigree, but the subscriber assures the public, it is equal to any in this country.

JOHN BLACKBURN.

Pittsburgh, April 24, 1789.

DISCOVERY.

Written in 1772.

SIX thousand years and more these dull regions pass'd.
'Tis time, you'll say, we knew their bounds at last,
Knew to what skies our setting stars retire,
And where the winter suns expand their fire;
What land to land protracts the varied scene,
And where extended oceans roll between;
What worlds exist beneath antarctic skies,
And from pacific waves what verdant islands rise.
In vain did nature shore from shore divide,
Art form'd a passage and her waves defy'd:
When his bold plan the master pilot drew [*Columbus*
Diffever'd worlds step forward at the view,
And lessening still the intervening space
Disclos'd new millions of the human race.
Proud eyes of toil, succeeding ages join'd
New seas to vanquish, and new worlds to find;
Each following each still farther from the shore
Found some new wonder that was hid before,
Till launch'd at length, with avarice doubly bold,
Their hearts expanding as the world grew old,
Some to be rich and some to be renown'd,
The earth they rifled, and explor'd it round.
Ambitious Europe, polish'd in thy pride,
Thine was the art that toil to toil ally'd,
Thine was the gift to trace each heavenly sphere
And seize their beams to serve ambition here:
Hence, fierce Pizarro stock'd a world with graves,
Hence Montezuma left a race of slaves.
Which project suited best with heaven's decree,
To force new doctrines, or to leave them free?-
Religion only feign'd to claim a share,
Their riches, not their souls, employ'd thy care.
Alas! how few of all that daring train
That seek new worlds emboson'd in the main,
How few have sail'd on virtue's nobler plan,
How few with motives worthy of a man!
While through the deep-sea waves we saw them go
Where er they found a man they made a foe;
Superior only by superior art,
Forgot the social virtues of the heart,
Forgetting still, where'er they madly ran,
That sacred friendship binds mankind to man,
Fond of exerting power, untimely shewn,
The momentary triumph all their own!
Met on the wrecks and ravages of time,
They left no native master of his clime,
His trees, his towns with harden'd front they claim,
Seize his dear country in some tyrant's name,
And force the oath, that binds him to obey
Some prince unknown, ten thousand leagues away.
Slaves to their passions, man's imperious race
Born for contention, find no resting place,
And the vain mind, bewilder'd and perplext,
Makes this world wretched to enjoy the next.
Tir'd of the scenes that nature made their own
They rove to conquer what remains unknown;
Avarice undaunted climbs whate'er she sees,
Surmounts earth's circle, and foregoes all ease:
Religion, bolder, sends some sacred chief
To bend the nations to her own belief;
To their vain standard Europe's sons invite,
Who claim it as their due to think aright,
Behold their varied tribes, in proud applause.
First in religion, liberty and laws,
And, while they bow to cruelty and blood,
Condemn the Indian with his milder god.
Ah, race to justice, truth, and honour blind,
Are thy convictions to convert mankind.
Vain pride, convince them that thine own are just,
Or leave them happy as you found them first.
What charms is seen thro' Europe,s realms of strife
That adds new blessings to the savage life?
On them warm suns with equal splendor shine,
And each domestic pleasure equals thine,
Their native groves a happier bloom display,
As self contented roll their lives away,
And the gay soul, in fancy's visions blest,
Leaves to the care of chance her haven of rest.
What are these art that rise on reason's plan
But arts destructive to the bliss of man?
What are these wars, where'er the tracks you trace
But the sad records of our world's disgrace?
Reason degraded from her tottering throne,
And precepts, call'd divine, observ'd by none.
Blest in their distance from that bloody scene,
Why spread the sail to pass the gulphs between?
If winds can waft to ocean's utmost verge,
And there new islands and new worlds emerge.
If wealth, or war, or science bid thee roam,
Ah, leave religion and thy laws at home,
Leave the free native to enjoy his store,
Nor teach destructive arts, unknown before.
Woes of their own these new found worlds invade,
There, too, fierce passions the weak soul degrade,
Invention there has wing'd the unerring dart,
There the swift arrow vibrates to the heart,
Revenge and death contending bosoms share,
And pining envy claims her subjects there,
Are there too few?-then foe despotic power
Spends on a throne of turf her busy hour;
Hard by, and half ambitious to ascend,
Priests, interceding with the gods, attend,
Atoning victims at their shrines they lay,
Their crimson knives tremendous rites display,
Or the proud despot's gore remorseless shed,
Through life detested, and ador'd when dead.
Born to be wretched, search this globe around,
Dupes to a few the race of man is found:
Seek some new world in some new climate plac'd
Some gay Ta-i-ti on the wat'ry waste,
Though nature dress in all her bright array
Some proud tormentor steals her charms away,
Howe'er she smiles beneath these milder skies,
Though man decay the monarch never dies!
Howe'er the groves, howe'er the gardens bloom,
A Monarch and a Priest is still their doom.

ANECDOTE

Of the late King of Prussia.

A Grenadier of the first battalion of guards at Portsdam standing centery one day in the royal garden, his sweetheart came to see him. They were toying together, when on a sudden the girl gave a horrid scream, and ran off. The surprised soldier looking round, was much more terrified than his mistress, when he saw the king close behind him. In his tremor and confusion he shouldered his piece, and endeavoring to face about, turned two or three times round on his heel, at last rested his arms.--- "What have you been about fellow," said the king, have you forgot my commands?" "For God's sake your majesty, stammered the trembling son of Mars, do not tell my captain for he would have me flogged to death if he knew it. His majesty smiled at the man's downright simplicity, and doubled his pay out of his privy purse.

American News.

NEW-YORK, April 7.

THE ſenate having choſen his excellency John Langdon, eſquire of New Hampſhire. preſident, for the purpoſe of opening and counting the votes for preſident and vice preſident of the United States, agreeably to the conſtitution, the houſe of repreſentatives attended in the ſenate chamber, when his excellency opened and examined the ballots of the electors of the reſpective ſtates.

The whole number of ſuffrages was 69, and it appeared that his excellency George Waſhington, eſq; was unanimouſly elected. His excellency John Adams, had 34 votes; the honorable John Jay, 9; the honorable R. H. Harriſon, 6; the honorable John Rutledge, 6; his excellency John Hancock, 4; his excellency George Clinton, 3; his excellency Samuel Huntington, 2; John Milton, eſq; 2; James Armſtrong, eſq; 1; honorable Benjamin Lincoln. 1; Edward Telfair, eſq; 1.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire was then announced Preſident of the United States of America and JOHN ADAMS, Eſquire, Vice Preſident.

Yeſterday the doors of the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States, were thrown open for the admiſſion of the citizens.

The buſineſs of the day was entered upon by the introduction of the honorable Mr. Morris, chief juſtice of this ſtate, who, agreeable to the requeſt of the houſe made yeſterday, adminiſtered the oath of office to the honorable the ſpeaker, and other members of that body. The oath was preſcribed by a reſolution of the houſe on Monday laſt, and was to the following effect: "I ....., a member of the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States, do ſwear, (or affirm, as the caſe may be) that I will ſupport the conſtitution of the United States."

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States

TUESDAY, April 7, 1789.

Reſolved, That the Rules and Orders following, be eſtabliſhed ſtanding Rules and Orders of this Houſe, viz.

First. Touching the Duty of the Speaker.

He ſhall take the chair every day at the hour to which the houſe ſhall have adjourned on the preceding day; ſhall immediately call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, ſhall cauſe the journal of the preceding day to be read.

He ſhall preſerve decorum and order; may ſpeak to points of order in preference to other members, riſing from his ſeat for that purpoſe, and ſhall decide queſtions of order, ſubject to an appeal to the houſe by any two members.

He ſhall riſe to put a queſtion, but may ſtate it ſitting.

Queſtions ſhall be diſtinctly put in this form, viz. "As many as are of opinion that (as the queſtion may be) ſay aye:" and after the affirmative voice is expreſſed, "as many as are of a contrary opinion, ſay no."

If the ſpeaker doubts, or a diviſion be called for, the houſe ſhall divide, thoſe in the affirmative going to the right, and thoſe in the negative to the left of the chair; if the ſpeaker ſtill doubt, or a count be required, the ſpeaker ſhall name two members, one from each ſide, to tell the numbers in the affirmative, which being reported, he ſhall then name two others one from each ſide, to tell thoſe in the negative; which being alſo reported, he ſhall riſe and ſtate the deciſion to the houſe.

The ſpeaker ſhall appoint committees; unleſs it be determined by the houſe that the committee ſhall conſiſt of more than three members, in which caſe the appointment ſhall be by ballot of the houſe.

In all caſes of ballot by the houſe, the ſpeaker ſhall vote; in other caſes he ſhall not vote, unleſs the houſe be equally divided, or unleſs his vote, if given to the minority, will make the diviſion equal, and in caſe of ſuch equal diviſion, the queſtion ſhall be loſt.

When the houſe adjourns, the members ſhall keep their ſeats until the ſpeaker go forth; and then the members ſhall follow.

Secondly. Of Decorum and Debate.

When any member is about to ſpeak in debate, or deliver any matter to the houſe, he ſhall riſe from his ſeat and reſpectfully addreſs himſelf to Mr. Speaker.

If any member, in ſpeaking or otherwiſe tranſgreſs the rules of the houſe, the ſpeaker ſhall, or any member may call to order; in which caſe the member called to order ſhall immediately ſit down, unleſs permitted to explain, and the houſe ſhall, if appealed to, decide on the caſe; but without debate: if there be no appeal, the deciſion of the chair ſhall be ſubmitted to: if the deciſion be in favor of the member called to order, he ſhall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwiſe, and the caſe requires it, he ſhall be liable to the cenſure of the houſe.

When two or more members happen to riſe at once, the ſpeaker ſhall name the member who is firſt to ſpeak.

No member ſhall ſpeak more than twice to the ſame queſtion without leave of the houſe; nor more than once until every member chooſing to ſpeak, ſhall have ſpoken.

Whilſt the ſpeaker is putting any queſtion, or addreſſing the houſe, none ſhall walk out of, or acroſs the houſe; nor either in ſuch caſe, or when a member is ſpeaking, ſhall entertain private diſcourſe, or read any printed book or paper; nor whilſt a member is ſpeaking, ſhall paſs between him and the chair.

No member ſhall vote on any queſtion, in the event of which, he is immediately and particularly intereſted; or in any other caſe where he was not preſent when the queſtion was put.

Every member who ſhall be in the houſe, when a queſtion is put, ſhall vote on the one ſide or the other unleſs the houſe, for ſpecial reaſon, ſhall excuſe him.

When a motion is made and ſeconded, it ſhall be ſtated by the ſpeaker, or being in writing, it ſhall be handed to the chair, and read aloud by the clerk before debated.

Every motion ſhall be reduced to writing, if the ſpeaker or any member deſire it.

After a motion is ſtated by the ſpeaker, or read by the clerk, it ſhall be deemed to be in poſſeſſion of the houſe, but may be withdrawn at any time before deciſion or amendment.

When a queſtion is under debate, no motion ſhall be received, unleſs to amend it, to commit it, for the previous queſtion, or to adjourn.

A motion to adjourn ſhall be always in order, and ſhall be decided without debate.

The previous queſtion ſhall be in this form: "Shall the main queſtion be now put?" It ſhall only be admitted when demanded by five members; and until it is decided ſhall preclude all amendment and further debate of the main queſtion

On a previous queſtion no member ſhall ſpeak more than once without leave.

Any member may call for the diviſion of a queſtion, where the ſenſe will admit of it.

A motion for commitment until it is decided, ſhall preclude all amendment of the main queſtion.

Motions and report may be committed at the pleaſure of the houſe.

No new motion or propoſition ſhall be admitted under colour of amendment, as a ſubſtitute for the motion or propoſition under debate.

Committees conſiſting of more than three members, ſhall be balloted for by the houſe; if upon ſuch ballot the number required ſhall not be elected by a majority of the votes given, the houſe ſhall proceed to a ſecond ballot, in which a plurality of votes ſhall prevail, and in caſe a greater number than are required to compoſe or compleat the committee ſhall have an equal number of votes, the houſe ſhall proceed to further ballot or ballots.

In all other caſes of ballot than for committees, a majority of the votes given ſhall be neceſſary to an election, and when there ſhall not be ſuch majority on the firſt ballot, the ballot ſhall be repeated until a majority be obtained.

In all caſes where others than members of the houſe may be eligible, there ſhall be a previous nomination.

If a queſtion depended be loſt by adjournment of the houſe, and revived on the ſucceeding day, no member who has ſpoken twice on the day preceding ſhall be permitted again to ſpeak without leave.

Every order, reſolution or vote to which the concurrence of the ſenate ſhall be neceſſary, ſhall be read to the houſe, and laid on the table, on a day preceding that in which the ſame ſhall be moved, unleſs the houſe will otherwiſe expreſſly allow.

Petitions, memorials, and other papers addreſſed to the houſe ſhall be preſented through the ſpeaker, or by a member in his place, and ſhall not be debated or decided on the day of their being firſt read, unleſs where the houſe ſhall direct otherwiſe; but ſhall lie on the table to be taken up in the order they were read.

Any fifteen members (including the ſpeaker if there is one) ſhall be authoriſed to compel the attendance of abſent members.

Upon calls of the houſe, or in taking the ayes and noes on any queſtion, the names of the members ſhall be called alphabetically.

Thirdly, Of Bills.

Every bill ſhall be introduced by motion for leave or by an order of the houſe on the report of a committee, and in either caſe a committee to prepare the ſame ſhall be appointed. In caſes of a general nature one day's notice at leaſt ſhall be given of the motion to bring in a bill; and every ſuch motion may be committed.

Every bill ſhall receive three ſeveral readings in the houſe previous to its paſſage; and all bills ſhall be diſpatched in order as they were introduced, unleſs where the houſe ſhall direct otherwiſe, but a bill ſhall be twice read on the ſame day without ſpecial order of the houſe.

The firſt reading of a bill ſhall be for information; and if oppoſition be made to it, the queſtion ſhall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no oppoſition be made, or the queſtion to reject it be negatived, the bill ſhall go to its ſecond reading without a queſtion.

Upon the ſecond reading of a bill, the ſpeaker ſhall ſtate it as ready for commitment or engroſſment, and if committed, then a queſtion ſhall be, whether to ſelect a committee, or to a committee of the whole houſe; if to a committee of the whole houſe, the houſe ſhall determine on what day. But if the bill be ordered to be engroſſed, the houſe ſhall appoint the day when it ſhall be read the third time. After committment, and a report thereof to the houſe, a bill may be re committed, or at any time before its paſſage.

All bills ordered to be engroſſed ſhall be executed in fair round hand.

The enacting ſtyle of bills ſhall be, "Be it enacted by the ſenators and repreſentatives of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled."

When a bill ſhall paſs it ſhall be certified by the clerk, noting the day of its paſſing at the foot thereof.

No bill amended by the ſenate ſhall be committed.

Fourthly. Of Committees of the whole Houſe.

It ſhall be a ſtanding order of the day, throughout the ſeſſion, for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe on the ſtate of the union.

In forming a committee of the whole houſe, the ſpeaker ſhall leave his chair, and a chairman to preſide in committee ſhall be appointed.

Upon bills committed to a committee of the whole houſe, the bill ſhall be firſt read throughout by the clerk, and then again read and debated by clauſes, leaving the preamble to be laſt conſidered; the body of the bill ſhall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments, noting the page and line, ſhall be duly entered by the clerk on a ſeparate paper, as the ſame ſhall be agreed to by the committee, and ſo reported to the houſe. After report the bill ſhall again be ſubject to be debated and amended by clauſes before a queſtion to engroſs it be taken.

All amendments made to an original motion in committee ſhall be incorporated with the motion and ſo reported.

All amendments made to a report committed to a committee of the whole ſhall be noted and reported as in the caſe of bills.

All queſtions, whether in committee or in the houſe, ſhall be propounded in the order they were moved, except that in filling up blanks the largeſt ſum and longeſt day ſhall be firſt put.

The rules of proceeding in the houſe ſhall be obſerved in committee ſo far as they may be applicable, except that limiting the times of ſpeaking.

Extract from the Journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1789.

His honor the chief juſtice of the ſtate of New-York, attending for the purpoſe, adminiſtered to the ſpeaker and members of the houſe, the oath required by the conſtitution.

This being done,

Mr. Parker, of Virginia, moved, that the houſe reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the union.

This motion was agreed to;---and

Mr. Page, of Virginia, was then called to the chair.

Mr. Maddiſon, of Virginia, then roſe, and made a few obſervations on the ſtate of our finances--the deficiencies of the federal treaſury, and the neceſſity of immediately adopting ſome meaſures, on the ſubject of the national revenue. On this occaſion the firſt object which preſented itſelf, was the reſources that might be drawn from a general ſyſtem of impoſt on articles of importation. This ſubject, however, might be conſidered in two points of light. Firſt, as it reſpects only the regulation of commerce. Secondly, as to revenue. The ſecond point, in his opinion, demanded more particularly the attention of the committee---and with this view he offered the following reſolution:

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the following duties ought to be laid upon goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, viz.

On rum, per gallon, [illegible] dollar.

On all other ſpirituous liquors

On melaſſes.

On Madeira wine
On all other wines
On common bohea tea, per lb.
On all other teas
On pepper
On brown sugars
On loaf sugars
On all other sugars
On cocoa and coffee
On all other articles per cent. on their value at the time and place of importation.

That there ought moreover to be levied on all vessels in which goods, or wares and merchandises shall be imported, the duties following, viz.

On all vessels built within the United States, and belonging wholly to the citizens thereof, at the rate of per ton.

On all vessels belonging wholly to the subjects of powers with whom the United States have formed treaties, or partly to the subjects of such powers, and partly to the citizens of the said states, at the rate of

On all vessels belonging wholly or in part to the subjects of other powers, at the rate of

Mr. Maddison said, that in bringing forward this motion, he had availed himself of the propositions made by the late Congress, in 1783---and had taken from the enumeration of articles, on which duties might be properly imposed. He would not, however, go deeply into the business at present, but having thrown out his ideas for the consideration of the committee, should submit the matter to their discretion.

Mr. Boudinot, of New-Jersey, expressed his approbation of the motion, urged the necessity of proceeding without delay in this important business; and moved that the blanks in the resolution be filled up with the same sums as expressed in the act of Congress of 1783. He moved for these sums he said, because at the time they were agitated, they appeared to be agreeable to the citizens of the United States. It was presumeable therefore that they would give satisfaction now. Under this impression he grounded his motion.

Mr. White, of Virginia, wished that the motion brought forward should only be considered as the basis of a bill, in some future stage of which it would be proper to fill up the blanks. In the mean time it was probable gentlemen might possess themselves of more information on the subject.

Mr. Madison then observed that as he did not suppose the committee to be prepared to proceed in the business, moved that they should rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

This was agreed to, and the house adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.

We have as yet no other intelligence by the February British packet, that what is contained in the following extracts:

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, January 4.

"The melancholy situation of the king, together with the minister's ambition in curbing the prince, as regent, and the almost sudden death of the speaker of the house of commons, are very affecting, and shew the uncertainty of happiness and the enjoyment of this world. I returned from London only last night, and am sorry to say the public have been, and are deceived, with respect to the probability of His majesty's recovery: he is in a most unfortunate state, and his treatment kept secret."

Extract of a letter from London. February 4.

"Our beloved king has been insane since the 22d of October last, and is still incapable to take care of the government, which will be put, in part, into the hands of the prince of Wales, as regent, during the incapacity of his majesty. He has five physicians and three apothecaries, who constantly attend him: is in bodily health, and it is hoped much better than at first. He is sometimes sensible.

"It is supposed the prince of Wales will go to the house next week, and assume the reins of government: soon after Mr. Pitt and most of the cabinet will resign, when it is expected Messrs. Fox, Burke, Sheridan &c. will take their places, against the sense of three fourths of the people."

Extract of a letter from Paris. Dec: 14.

"A courier is this moment arrived at the house of the Imperial minister express from Vienna, with the news of his Imperial majesty being arrived at his palace in that city, from Hungary. His arrival was on the 9th inst. and the same day he gave audience, besides his own minister, to all the foreign ambassadors, envoys, &c. resident at Vienna, who came to congratulate him on his arrival. The courier is forward directly to London, with the pact of the count de Reviecky, his Imperial majesty's envoy and plenipotentiary. Great preparations are now beginning to be made on Christmas day, ensuing, which will be celebrated by a gala at court and rejoicing on account of the sovereign's arrival, and the prospect they have at Vienna of a peace, although they still continue in Germany and Hungary to prosecute their preparations for another campaign."

April 11. Secretary Thompson arrived in this city on Thursday evening, and yesterday morning set out on his way to the seat of general Washington, with an official account of his being elected to the office of President of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster. April 6.

"There are many people here very sanguine that this will be the seat of the general government; perhaps you may have heard that Congress demanded a map of our borough and the country adjacent; it has been very justly and judiciously taken by an ingenious person here, and sent on to Congress.---Our farmers and the middle class of people are pleased with the prospect, and desirous of their coming."

Pittsburgh, May 2,

It is with singular concern we announce to the public, that on Saturday the 25th ult. a party of Indians murdered, on the head waters of Dunkard creek, in Washington county, five persons, one man by the name of Joseph Cumbridge, and his wife, also a man named William Thomas, and two children. It is unnecessary to make any comment on the impropriety of wasting time and money in holding treaties with the savages, as long experience has shewn us the futility of such measures we have now only to trust to the exertions and energy of our new government, and flatter ourselves such effective plans will be adopted, as to extirpate this country of such savage neighbours. The following deposition will shew the truth of the above.

Washington County, ss.

Personally came before me Henry Vanmatre, one of the justices of the peace for the state of Pennsylvania, and county aforesaid, Absalom Vanmatre, and Gabriel Eakins, and being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that they helped to bury five people on Dunkard creek, on Saturday the 25th of this inst. April, killed by the Indians, and three of them scalped; the names was William Thomas and Joseph Cumbridge and his wife, the others children, and further say not.

Absalom Vanmatre,
Gabriel Eakins.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 29th day of April, 1789.

Henry Vanmatre.

By a gentleman who arrived here a few days ago from Sandusky, we are informed, that news was brought there before he left it, of five parties of Indians, of different tribes, preparing to go to war: it is said they intend for the frontiers of Kentucky and the Ohio, to watch for boats coming down that river. This information we hope will shew the necessity to those going down the river, of being well prepared, as much danger is undoubtedly to be apprehended.

We are also informed, that captain Brant is using his influence to rouse the Indians against us, and to dissuade them from paying any attention to their agreement at the late treaty.

The Honorable FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Esq; member from Pennsylvania, is chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

Died on the 28th ult, THOMAS HUTCHINS, Esquire, formerly a captain in the British service, and late geographer general to the United States. His illness had been of some months continuance. It was not such as to give him great pain, being a gradual failing of the nerves, and an almost insensible waste of the constitution. He was in a country where he had been early known, and to which he had always a particular attachment: in the house of his particular friend John Ormsby, who had been acquainted with him since the last British and French war in this quarter. He was daily visited during his indisposition by those of this place many of whom had also known him early, & by gentlemen, occasionally resident or passing thro' from different parts of the continent. His funeral was attended by a considerable concourse of people, and the service read at his obsequies, by Mr. Heckenwelder, a Moravian clergyman, accidentally present, and who had been long acquainted with the deceased.

His merit is well known; a man greatly amiable; and integrity his predominant quality. He gave a proof of this which few have it in their power to give—viz relinquishing his commission worth 1500l. for the sake of America, his native country, after lying some time in irons before he was able to make his escape from the dungeon in England.

His map early laid the foundation of American geography, and his services since his appointment under the United States, have been universally acknowledged.

He has measured much earth, but a small space now contains him.

The members of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society, are requested to attend their monthly meeting on Monday evening next, at seven o'clock, at the house of Col. Tannehill. May 1, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable Plantation, situate at the mouth of Jacobs creek, on Youghiogany river, in Westmoreland county: There is erected on the premises a good sawmill, and there is an excellent situation for a boat yard and gristmill on Jacobs creek, which is a never failing stream. There is a large quantity of land clear, part of which is meadow, and much more may be made; there is also a large orchard of fine bearing apples trees.

The undivided half part of two tracts of land adjoining the above, and sundry plantations in Westmoreland and Alleghany counties. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

April 29, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

A Large, commodious and well finished Frame House, situated on the most commanding and desirable spot in the town of Pittsburgh, on Market, between Front and Second street, with a good kitchen, stable, and an extensive and convenient cellar. The house is suited for any business. Independant of its value and conveniences, the proprietor was offered, at an early period, two hundred pounds for the ground on which it stands. It will be sold low, and the payments made easy. For particulars enquire of the proprietor, George Fowler, at Wingfield, on Chartiers creek, or William Christy, jun. in Pittsburgh. April 28, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 16th day of next June - horses, cows, sheep, stills, negroes, and household furniture. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, and to be sold by,

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

May 1st, 1789.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 18th instant, living near Pittsburgh, a servant lad named John Murphy, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, full round face, short dark brown hair; had on when he went away, an old blue broadcloth coat, green jacket, buckskin breeches, yarn stockings, old shoes, a country linen shirt, and a wool hat. He was seen lurking about Pittsburgh from the 12th to the 16th instant, that evening he is supposed to have stolen a canoe, and proceeded down the Ohio river. Whoever secures said servant in any jail, so that his master may get him again shall receive Two Dollars Reward.

DEVEREUX SMITH.

April 29, 1789.

N. B. Said servant boy walks crooked in his knees, and is much given to lying, &c.

WHEREAS the subscriber bought a tract of land of Thomas Hays, of Bedford county, in the year 1780, and gave the said Thomas Hays a mortgage of the land in security for payment. The said Thomas Hays being paid, and refusing to settle and give up said mortgage, I do hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said mortgage, as I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN GRAHAM, senior.

WHEREAS there are a set of black and white smiths' tools and cutlery, my property, in the possession of John Wilkins, sen. this is to give notice that no one purchase them, if offered to be sold as the property of another.

GEORGE M'CONNAGLE.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1789.

A FEMALE Child, to appearance between four and five years of age, who had been taken by a party of Shawanese last spring, and by them sold to a man of the Wyandot nation, was delivered up at the late treaty at Fort Harmar. She has no particular marks by which she can be distinguished, but is very fleshy, of a large growth, a very fine complexion, long white hair, and very beautiful black eyes. She is now in the New England settlement at Muskingum, and will be delivered to her parents or relations upon an application to General Harmar or Winthrop Sargent, Esquire. the Secretary of the Western Territory. It is said that the child was taken either upon Holsten or Clench river, and that her mother was taken at the same time, and is now a prisoner with the Cherokees that live amongst the Shawanese This circumstance may lead to a discovery of the relations. February 9, 1789.

[The Printers in Kentucky are requested to insert the above in their newspaper.]

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the BOOT and SHOE Making Business, a lad from about 13 to 15 years of age. Apply to

THOMAS GREER.

Pittsburgh, March 20, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Dickinson township, Washington county, last June, seven stray Hogs, they are all marked with a piece cut out of the right ear, and a hole through the left, except one black sow, that has no mark perceivable. Whoever has lost said hogs, are requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN M'CLELLAN.

March 20, 1789.

THOSE who may be disposed to avail themselves of an opportunity of instructing their children, or those under their care, in the LEARNED LANGUAGES or MATHEMATICKS, are hereby informed, that the TRUSTEES of WASHINGTON ACADEMY have engaged the Reverend Mr. Thaddeus Dod to act as Teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his Instructions in that Capacity, at the Town of Washington, on the first of March next.

February 1st, 1789.

ALL persons who stand indebted to Mr. William Greenough, merchant, late of this town, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is fully authorised to receive all debts due to the said William Greenough.

GEORGE WALLACE.

Pittsburgh, January 16, 1789.

RANAWAY on the 11th instant, a Negro Man about 40 years of age has lost two of his fore teeth speaks midling good English, had on when he went away a pair of striped linen trowsers, a new coarse linen shirt, an old brown coat, an old felt hat, and a pair of tanned mokasins. Whoever takes up said negro, and brings him home, or secures him so that his owner may get him again, shall receive Two Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges.

JOHN PERRY.

Braddock's Field, March 23, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a house of entertainment, at the sign of the

BLACK LION,

near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 12 miles west of the town of Bedford, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, where all gentlemen travellers, and others, who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment on the most reasonably terms, by the publics most humble servant.

DERRY RYAN.

December 1st, 1788.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the said lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS carried away by the ice, at the breaking up of the river, on Monday the 29th ult. from the mouth of Muddy creek, a stout built Keel Boat, between 30 and 40 feet in length Whoever has taken up said Boat, and will deliver her to the owner, at any of the landing places between Muddy creek and Wheling, shall receive the above reward by applying at the store of TURNBULL & MARMIE, in Pittsburgh. January 8, 1789.

The FAMOUS HORSE,

TRAVELLER,

WILL cover Mares the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Alleghany county, Pitt township, about 11 miles from Pittsburgh, on the new state road, at the low rate of Twenty Shillings and one bushel of oats the season, [the oats to be delivered at the bringing of the mare] or Ten Shillings the single leap. Produce will be taken in payment, viz. wheat at 4s. rye at 3s. corn at 2s. and oats at 1s. 6d per bushel, and good 700 linen at 2s. 6d. per yard. The payment to be made the first day of October next, at the house of the subscriber. The season will begin the first day of April, and end the last of June.

It is needless to give a genealogy of his being full, half, or quarter blooded, but his figure and breed are much esteemeed in the parts from whence he was brought, where he got many colts which are allowed to be equal to himself.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

March 6, 1789.

Reading, January 5, 1789.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, sheriff of the county of Berks, a certain Hartman Leithiser, about 5 feet 4 inches high, a swarthy complexion, black curly hair, had on when he went away a short blue coat, with white buttons, a round hat, and a pair of new boots. Whoever apprehends said runaway, and delivers him to any goaler, shall receiveT wo Half Joes, and if delivered in the goal of the county of Berks, shall receive Four Half Joes reward, paid by,

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE lately built and occupied by Mr. William Greenough at Pittsburgh, now in the tenure of Mr. Peter Audrain, tenant at will. The terms will be one half cash down, and the remainder by instalments. For particulars apply by letter, post paid, to WILLIAM WHITESIDE, at the Tea Warehouse, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

For Cash, or such Produce as may be agreed upon.

LOT No. 107, in the town of Pittsburgh, situate between Penn and Liberty streets, on which is a commodious log dwelling house, &c.

Do No. 108, inclosed with the former by a good paleing fence, the house and garden in good repair.

Do Lot No. 440, at the corner of Sixth & Wood streets.

Do. Lot No. 307, between Third and Fourth streets.

Do. Outlot No. 21, on the great road leading to Pittsburgh, containing 2 acres and 44 perches, between two and three acres of which is improved and sown with timothy seed last fall, about one half of said lot is well calculated for meadow, having the advantage of a small stream of water passing through one part, and a perennial spring so situated as may with ease be brought to flow over five or six acres annually.

Do. Lots No 95 and 112, and outlots No. 255 and 257, in the town and outlots of Alleghany, the outlots are good and convenient, the greater part of which when improved, will be good meadow ground.

Do. Lots No. 46 and 47, in the depreciation lands, containing 530 acres, with the usual allowance adjoining Col. Melcher's new town on the Ohio, and through a part of which runs the Sawickly creek, where a mill may conveniently be erected, and well supplied with water.

All persons inclining to purchase the above property, or any part thereof, are desired to make their proposals to the subscriber, who will shew the property to any person inclining to purchase and will receive proposals to the first of June next, at which time, the purchaser or purchasers, if any, shall be made known: and if unsold at that period, the premises will be rented for such terms as may be agreed upon. Good titles will be given for all, or any part of the above named property by the subscriber, or his attorney in his absence.

SAMUEL DARR.

Pittsburgh, 12th March, 1789.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers living in East Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, on the 15th of December last, a servant lad, named JOHN BUTLER, about 20 years of age, five feet six inches high, full round face, short curly black hair, he has lost the first joint of his right thumb; his cloathing not particularly known. Whoever secures said servant in any jail so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges.

WILLIAM or THOMAS KELSO.

LOST by the subscriber on the 3rd of March a discharge given him by Brigadier General Harmar, as a corporal in the first United States regiment. Whoever has found said discharge will much oblige the subscriber by leaving it with the Printer. ELISHA [illegible].

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormsby's Ferry, where Subscriptions (at 10s. per ann.) Advertisements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.* ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; Less proportion